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Nota di contenuto

""Contents""; ""Acknowledgements""; ""Preface""; ""Introduction""; ""0. Context""; ""0.1 Demographic Trends""; ""0.2 Macro-economic Trends""; ""0.3 Macro-technological Trends""; ""1. Age Groups""; ""1.1 Youth""; ""1.2 Elders""; ""2. Microsocial""; ""2.1 Self-identification""; ""2.2 Kinship Networks""; ""2.3 Community and Neighbourhood Types""; ""2.4 Local Autonomy""; ""2.5 Voluntary Associations""; ""2.6 Sociability Networks""; ""3. Women""; ""3.1 Female Roles""; ""3.2 Childbearing""; ""3.3 Matrimonial Models""; ""3.4 Women's Employment""; ""3.5 Reproductive Technologies and Biotechnologies""
""4. Labour Market""; ""4.1 Unemployment""; ""4.2 Skills and Occupational Levels""; ""4.3 Types of Employment""; ""4.4 Sectors of the Labour Force""; ""4.5 Computerization of Work""; ""5. Labour and Management""; ""5.1 Work Organization""; ""5.2 Personnel Administration""; ""5.3 Sizes and Types of Enterprises""; ""6. Social Stratification""; ""6.1 Occupational Status""; ""6.2 Social Mobility""; ""6.3 Economic Inequality""; ""6.4 Social Inequality""; ""7. Social Relations""; ""7.1 Conflict""; ""7.2 Negotiation""; ""7.3 Norms of Conduct""; ""7.4 Authority""; ""7.5 Public Opinion""
""8. State and Service Institutions""; ""8.1 Educational System""; ""8.2 Health System""; ""8.3 Welfare System""; ""8.4 The State""; ""9. Mobilizing Institutions""; ""9.1 Labour Unions""; ""9.2 Religious Institutions""; ""9.3 Military Forces""; ""9.4 Political Parties""; ""9.5 Mass Media""; ""10. Institutionalization of Social Forces""; ""10.1 Dispute Settlement""; ""10.2 Institutionalization of Labour Unions""; ""10.3 Social Movements""; ""10.4 Interest Groups""; ""11. Ideologies""; ""11.1 Political Differentiation""; ""11.2 Confidence in Institutions""; ""11.3 Economic Orientations""
""11.4 Radicalism""; ""11.5 Religious Beliefs""; ""12. Household Resources""; ""12.1 Personal and Family Income""; ""12.2 Informal Economy""; ""12.3 Personal and Family Wealth""; ""13. Life style""; ""13.1 Market Goods and Services""; ""13.2 Mass Information""; ""13.3 Personal Health and Beauty Practices""; ""13.4 Time Use""; ""13.5 Daily Mobility""; ""13.6 Household Production""; ""13.7 Forms of Erotic Expression""; ""13.8 Mood-altering Substances""; ""14. Leisure""; ""14.1 Amount and Use of Free Time""; ""14.2 Vacation Patterns""; ""14.3 Athletics and Sports""; ""14.4 Cultural Activities""
""15. Educational Attainment""; ""15.1 General Education""; ""15.2 Professional Education""; ""15.3 Continuing Education""; ""16. Integration and Marginalization""; ""16.1 Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities""; ""16.2 Crime and Punishment""; ""16.3 Emotional Disorders and Self-Destructive Behaviour""; ""16.4 Poverty""; ""17. Attitudes and Values""; ""17.1 Satisfaction""; ""17.2 Perception of Social Problems""; ""17.3 Orientations to the Future""; ""17.4 Values""; ""17.5 National Identity""

Sommario/riassunto

A prominent feature of the social revolution in France has been the decline of the great national institutions -- the Republic, the Army, the church, and the schools -- which are losing their symbolic value and are no longer the targets of ideological disputes. As a result, there is a growing basic consensus among the French people. At the same time, the French have developed a new interest in managing local problems -- due to the decentralization law -- which has led to the establishment of many voluntary associations. Changes in family life following the "revolution" of 1968 have led to greater instability among couples, but at the same time have strengthened the kinship system resulting in increased life expectancy. The customs of the French have also changed. The French education system, originally based on authority and regulations, is now making increasing use of experimentation and negotiation. As a result, the attitude of the French

towards authority has totally changed and the French have learned to negotiate and cooperate among themselves. All these changes can be interpreted as progressive moves toward liberty, equality, and individualism. There is little danger of social instability, since French society remains in remarkably robust health.
